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The IDLER. No. 1.

Vacui ſub umbra
Luſimus. HOR.

THOSE who attempt periodical Eſſays ſeem to be often ſtopped in the beginning, by the difficulty of finding a proper Title for their Work. Two Writers ſince the time of the Spectator, have aſſumed his Name, without any Pretenſions to lawful Inheritance; an Effort was once made to revive the Tatler; and the ſtrange appellations, by which Papers have been called, ſufficiently ſhow that the Authors were diſtreſſed, like the Natives of America, who ſometimes come to the Europeans to beg a Name.

It will be eaſily believed of the *Idler*, that if his Title had required any ſearch, he never would have found it. Every mode of life has its conveniencies. The *Idler*, who habituates himſelf to be ſatisfied with what he can moſt eaſily obtain, not only eſcapes labours which are often fruitleſs, but ſometimes ſucceeds better than thoſe who deſpiſe whatever is within their reach, and think every thing more valuable as it is harder to be acquired.

If ſimilitude of manners be a motive to kindneſs, the *Idler* may flatter himſelf with univerſal Patronage. There is no ſingle character under which ſuch numbers are compriſed. Every man is, or hopes to be, an *Idler*. Even thoſe who ſeem to differ moſt from us are haſtening to encreaſe our Fraternity; as Peace is the end of war, to be idle is the ultimate purpoſe of the Buſy.

There is perhaps no Appellation by which a Writer can better denote his Kindred to the human Species. It has been found hard to deſcribe Man by an adequate Definition. Some Philoſophers have called him a reaſonable Animal, but others have conſidered Reaſon as a Quality of which many Animals partake. He has been termed likewiſe a laughing Animal; but it is ſaid that ſome Men have never laughed. Perhaps Man may be more properly diſtinguiſhed as an Idle Animal; for there is no Man who is not ſometimes Idle. It is at leaſt a Definition from which none that ſhall find it in this Paper can be excepted; for who can be more idle than the Reader of the *Idler?*

That the Definition may be complete, Idleneſs muſt be not only the general, but the peculiar characteriſtic of Man; and perhaps he is the only Being that can properly be called Idle, that does by others what he might do himſelf, or ſacrifices Duty or Pleaſure to the Love of Eaſe.

Scarcely any Name can be imagined from which leſs envy or competition is to be dreaded. The *Idler* has no Rivals or Enemies. The Man of Buſineſs forgets him; the Man of Enterprize deſpiſes him; and though ſuch as tread the ſame track of Life, fall commonly into jealouſy and diſcord, *Idlers* are always found to aſſociate in Peace, and he who is moſt famed for doing Nothing, is glad to meet another as Idle as himſelf.

What is to be expected from this paper, whether it will be uniform or various, learned or familiar, ſerious or gay, political or moral, continued or interrupted, it is hoped that no Reader will enquire. That the *Idler* has ſome ſcheme, cannot be doubted; for to form ſchemes is the *Idler's* privilege. But, tho' he has many projects in his head, he is ſparing of communication, having obſerved, that his hearers are apt to remember what he forgets himſelf; that his tardineſs of execution expoſes him to the encroachments of thoſe who catch a hint and fall to work, and that very ſpecious Plans, after long contrivance and pompous diſplays, have ſubſided in wearineſs without a trial, and without miſcarriage been blaſted by deriſion.

Something the *Idler's* Character may be ſuppoſed to promiſe. Thoſe that are curious after diminutive Hiſtory, who watch the Revolutions of Families, and the Riſe and Fall of Characters either Male or Female, will hope to be gratified by this Paper; for the *Idler* is always inquiſitive and ſeldom retentive. He that delights in Obloquy and Satire, and wiſhes to ſee Clouds gathering over every Reputation that dazzles him with its Brightneſs, will ſnatch up the *Idler's* Eſſays with a beating Heart. The *Idler* is naturally cenſorious; thoſe who attempt nothing themſelves ſuppoſe every thing eaſily performed, and conſider the unſucceſsful always as criminal.

I think it neceſſary to give notice, that I make no contract, nor incur any obligation. If thoſe who depend on the *Idler* for intelligence and entertainment, ſhould ſuffer the diſappointment which commonly follows ſuch ill-placed expectations, they are to lay the blame only on themſelves.

Yet Hope is not wholly to be caſt away. The *Idler*, tho' ſluggiſh, is yet alive, and may ſometimes be ſtimulated to vigour and activity. He may then deſcend into profoundneſs, or tower into ſublimity; for the diligence of an *Idler* is rapid and impetuous; as ponderous bodies forced into velocity move with violence proportionate to their weight.

But theſe violent exertions of intellect cannot be very frequent, and he will therefore gladly receive help from any Correſpondent, who ſhall enable him to pleaſe without his own labour. He excludes no ſtyle, he prohibits no ſubject; only let him that writes to the *Idler* remember, that his letters muſt not be long; no words ought to be ſquandered in declarations of eſteem, or confeſſions of inability; conſcious dulneſs has little right to be prolix, and praiſe is not ſo welcome to the *Idler* as quiet.

Monday, APRIL 10.

Landſhut, March 22.

THE King of Pruſſia, who arrived here the 17th, ſet out the 19th for Crilau, where the head quarters of his army will be eſtabliſhed tomorrow. 30,000 Pruſſians are actually encamped between Breſlau and the frontiers of Poland, in order to obſerve the motions of the Ruſſians, who are marching towards this province.

Dantzick, March 21. In all probability ſome bloody ſcenes will be diſcloſed on the banks of the Viſtula, where both the Ruſſians and Pruſſians ſeem as if they deſigned to aſſemble conſiderable forces. The 24th inſtant a numerous corps of the former advanced as far as Thorn, under the Command of Prince Galiczin. On the other hand, a ſtrong detachment of Marſhal Lehwald's army has already made its appearance in the environs of Stolpe, where it ſeized on ſeveral poſts, and ſeems to expect only a few regiments to form a grand enterprize.

Prague, March 29. The head quarters of the army were not moved the 23d, on account of the great quantity of ſnow that fell the preceding day, which retarded its operations. A body of 10,000 Pruſſians, commanded by General Fouquet, have driven the troops under General Jahnus out of the county of Glatz; and it is thought their view is to ſeize our magazine at Leutomyſſel. The King of Pruſſia's motions in Sileſia ſeem to indicate a deſign to attack our main army, and that he concerns himſelf very little about the progreſs of the Ruſſians.

The body of troops under General Nadaſti is to aſſemble in the Upper Sileſia.

By letters which came to hand the 26th inſt. we learn, that Marſhal Count Daun's army has advanced towards Sileſia, and that General Laudon is dead of a fever.

Berlin, March 30. We have received advice, that a detachment of five hundred Auſtrian huſſars, being part of a body of troops poſted in the Upper Luſatia, came a few days ago to Cor[illegible]

belonging to the King, and immediately after retired in the greateſt haſte.

Hamburgh, March 31. The French troops having evacuated Heſſe-Caſſel, the Landgrave is preparing to return there ſoon. We learn from Bremen, that ſome battalions and ſquadrons of Hanoverian troops, who were to join General Hardenberg there, in order to go into Eaſt-Friſeland, had received counter-orders, and were returned to the allied army, upon advice being received, that the French and Auſtrians were retired from that province.

PORT NEWS.

Portſmouth, April 7. On Wedneſday in the afternoon arrived an Expreſs with an order to reinforce Admiral Hawke in the Bay; on which account the following ſhips will ſail with all expedition, viz. the Royal Sovereign, Royal George, Royal Ann, Neptune, Dorſetſhire, and Dunkirk.

The Norfolk, Fougeux, and Deptford, are to go from the Downs, and the Magnanime from Plymouth; all for the Bay.

There are now at Spithead three firſt rates, of 100 guns; when the Barfleur gets out, there will be two of 90 guns, one of 74, two of 60, two of 50, and three ſloops; and ſeveral others will be ſoon ready to go out of the harbour.

Yarmouth, Norfolk, April 7. We are now relieved from our fears occaſioned by the enemy's privateers, as there are five ſhips of war gone to cruize along our coaſt. Tueſday was brought in here a French ſnow Privateer, called the Marquis St. Ange, of 8 four-pounders and 52 men, ſailed from Dunkirk the 29th ult. intirely new, had not taken any thing: They ſay men are ſo ſcarce, that they were obliged to complete their crew with Dutch, Swedes, &c. The above Privateer was taken the 1ſt inſt. by his Majeſty's ſloop Grampus, Capt. John Carter Allen, Commander, in his way from Holland, after convoying the packet ſhips over. He is preferred to the command of a frigate very deſervedly, being a vigilant and gallant Officer. This is the third Privateer he has brought in. We are very ſorry to loſe him from our ſtation.

LONDON.

Admiralty-Office, April 8. Captain Parker of his Majeſty's ſhip the Brilliant, is arrived at Plymouth, and has brought in with him two ſhips he took in his late cruize, one called La Nymphe of Grandvill, commanded by Jacques de la Forterie, and has 20 ſix pounder guns and 160 men; the other La Vengeur of Dunkirk, commanded by Gaſpard Lyon, mounts 12 ſix pounder guns, and had 90 men.

His Majeſty's ſloops the Wolf, Captain Crickett, and Grampus, Captain Allen, have taken and brought into Loweſtoffe Roads, a privateer ſnow of Dunkirk, commanded by Peter Bedaurt, mounting 8 three pounder guns, and had 54 men. *Gazette.*

The King of Pruſſia Cartel is ſailed from Plymouth with 270 French priſoners for Rochelle.

Two hundred French Officers lately taken by our men of war and privateers, have obtained their liberty upon their parole of honour, to reſide at Petersfield in Hampſhire.

By a letter from Cork, dated March 27, we are informed, that laſt Saturday ſevennight two French Privateers, of 30 guns each, anchored in the River Kenmare in the County of Kerry, and landed ſome of their men on the Iſland of Valentia, which they plundered, and took away all the live Cattle and other proviſions they met with, while another party landed on the Continent, and plundered two Gentlemens houſes; after which they ſet ſail, taking with them the Johnſon Privateer of Briſtol, of ten guns, which was ſome time ago deſerted there by her Crew, after an unſucceſsful cruize. A great many of the men belonging to the French privateers ſpoke Engliſh very well.

A large number of tranſports are contracted for by the government, in order to carry over to Hamburgh 2000 horſes, for the uſe of his Majeſty of Pruſſia.

Seven large cheſts of ſilver have been diſembarked from on board a Dutch ſhip, lately taken by the Vanguard and Iſis men of war, and lodged in the Cuſtom-houſe at Portſmouth.

The Raggua, Peiper, from Bourdeaux for Bremen, is ſent into Dover by the Duke of Bolton privateer.

The Ruperra, Whiting, from Briſtol for Boſton, is retaken by the Prince Edward privateer of London, and carried into Falmouth.

The Swift, Spring, from Jamaica for Briſtol, is carried into Port Prince.

We hear that the Mark Anthony, of and for Dublin, John Power, from Cadiz, with fruit, foundered in her paſſage in lat. 44. and having ſix feet water in her hold, the crew took to their boat, and were ſoon after taken up by the Roaſt Beef privateer of Guernſey, who carried them into that place the 22d ult. The Mark Anthony ſunk ſoon after the crew quitted her.

Thurſday Capt. Lockhart ſet out for Portſmouth, to take the command of the Chatham of 50 guns lately launched, and now ready for the ſea; the crew of the Tartar is turned over to the Chatham.

On Saturday laſt was launched at Mr. Well's dock at Deptford, a new ſhip called the Experiment, of 20 guns, twelve pounders, deſigned for a privateer, built upon a new principle, and of a different conſtruction from any ſhip in being, by Admiral Knowles; the guns are alſo upon an entire new principle, with their trunions in the centre of the cylinder, to prevent their riſing in the recoil, and a ſight upon the muzzel, whereby they may be fired with as much certainly as a fowling piece.

The ſame day was launched from Mr. Weſt's dock at Deptford, the Warſpight of 74 guns.

By the intended alteration for the widening the paſſage at Charing-croſs, the King's Gate near the Cockpit is to be taken down, and all other erections in a direct line from the Horſe Guards to the Swan Alehouſe at Charing-croſs, and the houſes between Mr. Taylor's, the Statuary, and the ſtreet leading into Spring Gardens by Browne's Coffee-houſe, are alſo to be taken down. The antient buſts, &c. are to be carried to the Lodge of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland at Windſor.

The Theatre, commonly called the Duke of York's Theatre, in York buildings, is now taken down, and dwelling houſes going to be built. The beautiful cieling was painted by Verrio, but could not be removed.

Sittings appointed in London and Middleſex before the Right Hon. William Lord Mansfield, Lord Chief Juſtice, &c. in and after Eaſter Term 1758.

Middleſex		London	
Wedneſday,	April 19.	Thurſday,	April 20.
Wedneſday,	26.	Thurſday,	27.
Monday,	May 1.	Wedneſday,	May 3.
Friday,	5.	Saturday,	6.
After Term.		After Term.	
Tueſday,	May 9.	Wedneſday,	May 10.

Sittings appointed in London and Middleſex before the Right Hon. Sir John Willes, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas at Weſtminſter, in and after Eaſter Term 1758.

Middleſex		London.	
Monday,	April 17.	Tueſday,	April 20.
Friday,	21.	Monday,	27.
Tueſday,	25.	Wedneſday,	May 3.
Monday,	May 1.	Saturday,	6.
After Term.		After Term.	
Tueſday,	May 9.	Wedneſday,	May 10.

It is certain that many women might be employed, and get a comfortable, nay, a genteel ſubſiſtence, by many trades now engroſſed by men, where ingenuity is more requiſite than ſtrength, and the ſtrength of men therein conſequently miſapplied; were then that noble ſociety for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, to offer a præmium for the beſt watch, the beſt piece of engraving, chaſing, &c. or any other thing that ſhall occur to them from theſe hints, that ſhall be executed by a woman; this would multiply their employments, encourage parents to bring one or more of their daughters up to their own trades when they are ſuch as women may execute and excel in. At Birmingham, which is well known to be a very populous place, and where numbers of manufactures are carried on, there are almoſt as many women employed in the different trades there as men, to the great advantage of their families: And as Neceſſity and Idleneſs debauches more women than any thing elſe, do but employ them, and you will ſave them. There is ſcarce any ſuch thing as a Street-walker in Birmingham. This would, in time, take off that ſuperfluity of ſervants of the better kind, that now wait in vain for ſuch ſtations, till they fall a prey to bawds.

Friday laſt the new-born ſon of the Right Hon. Lord Monſon was baptized at his Lordſhip's houſe in Piccadilly; the Earl of Scarborough, the Hon. Charles Monſon, Eſq; Lady Katharine Pelham, and the Hon. Mrs. Watſon, were Sponſors.

Tueſday, April 11.

Advices by three Mails from Holland.

Hamburgh, March 28.

THE Pruſſians have entered Bohemia, and made themſelves maſters of Trautenau, after a vigorous reſiſtance. The Pruſſian General de la Mothe Forquet, who commands at Glatz, has alſo compelled General Janus to retire to Nachod.

Leipſic, March 31. Prince Henry of Pruſſia is aſſembling in theſe parts an army of 18,000 men, to make head againſt the army of the Empire.

Francfort, March 31. Juſt as the Count de Lorges, who commands the French troops at Hanau, was preparing to evacuate that place, he received orders to defend it till the laſt extremity. A battalion of the Royal regiment of Artillery, which had croſſed the Rhine at Mentz, on the 26th, is ſince returned to that city, with ſeveral pieces of cannon and mortars: ſome Engineers are likewiſe returned to overſee the works that are to be added to the fortifications.

Cleves, March 28. We hear that a large body of Pruſſian Huſſars have advanced to the neighbourhood of Weſel, and made ſeveral priſoners.

Lipſtadt, April 1. This city, which was long occupied by the French, is now in the poſſeſſion of the Allies, whoſe army is become ſo numerous, by the great number of recruits which have lately joined it, that the King hath thought proper to order the Pruſſian troops, under the command of his brother Prince Henry, to march to Saxony. However, the Death-head Huſſars are left with the Allied Army; and they are not idle. They came up with the French at Bielefeldt, took ſeveral priſoners, many waggons laden with baggage, and a large quantity of French wines.

Altena, March 31. We have advice that General Count Schwaloff is arrived at Elbing to take the command in chief of the Ruſſian Forces that are at preſent under the Generals Fermer and Brown; and that theſe troops are in the mean while to form a line along the Viſtula from Elbing to Thorn, in caſe the want of proviſions and forage ſhould hinder them from paſſing that river.

Hamburg, March 31. It is aſſured that the Ruſſian General Schuwalow, who has juſt now ſuperſeded the Generals Fermer and Brown, has required them, in the Empreſs's name, to deliver to him all the original orders and inſtructions ſent to them by Count Beſtucheff. *Utrecht Gazette.* [*The place of Chancellor in Ruſſia anſwers to that of Secretary of State in England.*]

General Yorke arrived here the 25th, and after conferring ſeveral times with the Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, ſet out the 27th for Breſlau.

It is reported that Marſhal Lehwald has obtained leave to reſign, on account of his great age and infirmities, and that Marſhal Keith is appointed to command in his room, the army deſtined to act againſt the Swedes and Ruſſians in Pomerania. *Hague Gazette.*

We hear that Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick has, by the King of Pruſſia's orders, required the Elector of Cologn to recall his troops from the army of the Empire; and that his Electoral Highneſs hath bound himſelf to obſerve an exact neutrality.

Hague, April 6. The laſt Poſt from Germany brought advice, that the Prince de Clermont, whoſe head-quarters are at Weſel, has been for ſome days ill of a quinzey, for which he hath been twice blooded.

Amſterdam, April 6. The Count de Clermont eſtabliſhed his Head Quarters at Weſel, on the firſt of this month. All the country between the Rhine and the Meuſe ſwarms with French troops.

The exchange of the Pruſſian and Auſtrian priſoners, from a Colonel downwards, is carried on without much diſpute, but the exchange of the General Officers meet with great difficulties; the Pruſſians will by no means releaſe Gen. Beck.

Schweidnitz, which the Pruſſians began to beſiege in form on the 21ſt ult. had proviſions for three weeks; and the Auſtrians hoped to relieve it before the expiration of that term, by giving battle to the enemy; for which end they marched forward towards Sileſia on the 24th.

Prince Henry of Pruſſia arrived at Leipſic on the 25th, to take the command in that country, in the room of Marſhal Keith, who ſucceeds Count Lehwald in Pomerania. *Amſterdam Gaz.*

Peterſburgh, Feb. 26. This day the High Chancellor Beſtuchef was arreſted by order of the Empreſs, and diveſted of all his offices and dignities. Immediately after which, the Empreſs ſent the following declaration to the Auſtrian and French Miniſters:

"It is ſome time ſince the Empreſs had reaſon to diſtruſt the Chancellor Beſtuchef-Rumin: carried away by her greatneſs of ſoul, and the natural clemency of her diſpoſition; ſhe contented herſelf with watching his conduct.

"At laſt, the Empreſs hath found, with indignation, that her ſuſpicions of this man's fidelity were not unjuſt: ſhe hath diſcovered many of his crimes, intrigues, machinations, and other offences, tending even to high treaſon.

"Forgetful of his God, his duty, his oath of fidelity, and the favours with which her Imperial Majeſty hath loaded him, not in conſideration of his merit, but from her pure generoſity and clemency; the more culpable he is, the more neceſſary it is for her Imperial Majeſty to ſtifle, on this occaſion, the ſentiments of her natural magnanimity: and her patience, which has been baſely ſtretched to the utmoſt, being worn out, ſhe hath been obliged to let juſtice take place.

"For this end, the Empreſs has ordered the late Chancellor Beſtucheff to be ſtript of all his employments and honours, and a ſtrict enquiry to be made into his conduct, and that of his accomplices. *Peterſburgh, Feb.* 26, 1758."

Peterſburgh, March 8. The Empreſs has appointed Vice-Chancellor Count Woronzoff to be High Chancellor. A Commiſſion, at the head of which are the Field-Marſhals Trubetſkoi and Butturlin, is nominated to enquire into the conduct of the late Chancellor Count Beſtucheff. Fifteen perſons have been taken up on his account and ſent to different fortreſſes. Mr. Keith, the new Engliſh Miniſter, is arrived here, but it is probable that, on account of this change in the Miniſtry, he will not open his commiſſion till he receives new inſtructions.

Amſterdam, April 6. We hear, that Count Beſtuchef is guarded in his own houſe by fifty men, who are to be anſwerable for his appearance body for body. The Empreſs would not, for private reaſons, confine him in any fortreſs. The Commiſſioners appointed to try him are only three in number, viz. the Knees Trubotſkoy, Count Buturlin, and Count Alexander Schuwalow. Bernardi, Jeweller to the Empreſs, and one Abadurof, a Herald at Arms, were arreſted on the ſame day with Beſtuchef. Some of the Ruſſian Miniſters at foreign Courts are ordered to ſend to Petersburgh all the diſpatches they received from Count Beſtuchef ſince the concluſion of the Triple Alliance between the Courts of Vienna, Paris, and Petersburgh.

AMERICA.

Charles Town, South Carolina, January 26. Yeſterday arrived in town the Wolf King, a Creek Chief (of great note, and remarkably well-diſpoſed towards the Engliſh) with ſeveral other Headmen of that nation, and immediately had an Audience of the Governor in the Council-chamber; being conducted thither by the Charles-Town troop of horſe, and received there by the Hon. Col. Montgomery's company of grenadiers. Some Cherokee Headmen have alſo lately been in town. And, to all appearance, both nations are at this time in a temper very advantageous to his Majeſty's intereſts in America.

Charles Town, Feb. 2. Laſt Sunday night arrived an expreſs from Fort Loudoun, at Teneſee, in the Upper Cherokee's, with the agreeable news that tho' the Little Carpenter had been unſucceſsful in two former expeditions againſt the French, yet he was returning from a third, with undoubted proofs of valour and of his firm attachment to our intereſt, having got no leſs than 12 ſcalps and 3 priſoners. It ſeems, he went towards a French Fort (ſaid to be lately erected, and ſuppoſed to be ſituated either where the Ohio or Cherokee River falls into the Miſſiſipi) within two miles whereof his firſt adventure was, the falling in with a French Lieutenant and five Soldiers, all which he killed, and conſequently ſcalped; after this he proceeded near the Fort, ſo as to be able to give a good account of its form and ſtrength, and there took two Frenchmen priſoners: how or where he got the other priſoner (which is a woman) and the reſt of the ſcalps, is not particularly mentioned, and therefore are probably only of French Indians: and on his return, he met with a party of our very good friends the Chickeſaws, with whom the Cherokees had lately a miſunderſtanding, which was on the point of producing an open war between them; with theſe he negociated a peace, and to ratify it, gave them two of the ſcalps he had taken; and as a further token of his regard for them as our friends, and hearty affection for us, he alſo gave them a red hatchet he had received here, recommending them to uſe it in concert with the Cherokees.

LONDON.

The Hibernia Privateer, Capt. Smith, belonging to London, has taken a large Dutch ſhip with proviſions from Ireland to Martinico, and ſent her into Antigua, where ſhe is condemned. She has alſo, in company with a New-York Privateer, retaken a ſnow, with ſugar, and ſent her into Nevis.

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, dated April 8.

'An expreſs arrived here laſt night from 'Dartmouth, with the following extraordinary 'account from the Phœnix privateer of this 'port, commanded by Capt. Reid.

'The Phœnix is a ſmall veſſel of 16 four-'pounders and 90 men. She ſailed from Briſtol 'on a cruize the 29th ult. The 3d inſt. ſhe chaſed 'a ſhip, and coming near her, about 11 at night, 'Mr. Naſh, the Second Captain, told Capt. Reid, 'that if he approved of it, he would board the 'ſhip, and accordingly went in the boat, with 'only five men, and got on board the ſhip, ran 'up to the Captain, clapt a piſtol to his breaſt, 'and bid him ſtrike immediately to the Tartar 'man of war, Capt. Lockhart; which ſtruck the 'Captain and company with ſuch a pannic, that 'Naſh, with his five men, drove the whole ſhip's 'company, like a flock of ſheep, before them; 'and when Capt. Reid expected that Naſh and 'his men were cut to pieces, he diſcovered, to 'his great ſurprize and joy, a boat load of French 'priſoners coming on board him.

'Mr. Naſh was late Maſter of the Townſhend 'frigate, from Jamaica for London.

'The prize proved to be the Bellona privateer 'of St. Malo's, pierced for 22 guns on one deck. 'She had 18 ſix-pounders and four others in the 'hold, and 12 ſwivels; ſhe had been out about 'forty days, but by manning ſome prizes which 'ſhe had taken, ſhe had only 120 men left out 'of 200. She is a fine new large ſhip, of about 'go feet keel, and 26 feet by the beam, has a 'great ſtock of proviſions, and the Phœnix has 'ſafely brought her into Dartmouth.'

Extract of a letter from Venice, March 15.

"The Carolina, Capt. Patrick Mackartie, from Briſtol and Mounts-bay, with Lead, Sugars, and 220 hundred of Pilchards, had laſt Thurſday, the 9th inſt. the misfortune to appear too near our harbour in a violent ſtorm of wind, that ſhe could not ſtretch out to ſea again, nor any boats get to her aſſiſtance: on the barr ſhe ſtruck out her rudder, and was caſt on the banks, the wind blowing harder than ever, in leſs than ſix hours time ſhe was ſtaved all to pieces. Of 35 men that were on board, ſeven were waſhed overboard and drowned; but the Captain and the remainder, with much ado, ſwam aſhore, nor will any thing worth minding be ſaved, excepting the lead and guns."

The Port-Royal armed ſhip, Capt. Maitland, fitted out from Jamaica, has taken a French Privateer of 12 ſix-pounders in the Windward Paſſage, and has alſo taken a French ſnow from St. Domingo, with ſugar, &c.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 4, 1758.

'It's now beyond all doubt four privateers are 'on our coaſt; one of them took three veſſels 'near Kinſale laſt week. She is a dogger of 16 'to 18 guns; her conſort is of 12 or 14 guns: 'theſe two cruize from Cape Clear to Limerick. 'The other two are ſtationed from the mouth of 'the Shannon round to Torcy Iſle: One is a 'large ſhip, the other a ſmall tender.'

Capt. Clarke, of the Windſor, is arrived in the Downs from Jamaica; ſhe came out the 22d of Jan. in company with the Pearl, Ancell, and the Marlborough, Joy, both from Jamaica for London, and parted with them the 17th of Feb.

Capt. Penny, of the Willmington, a maſt ſhip, is arrived in the Downs from Piſcataqua: parted company with the Riſing Sun, a maſt ſhip, for Plymouth, on the 26th of February, in the night.

His Majeſty's ſhip Eagle, of 60 guns, with the trade for the Weſt-Indies, ſailed from St. Hellen's on Sunday morning.

The Swallow ſloop of war, with the trade from Holland, is arrived in the Firth of Forth.

The convoy from the Firth of Forth for London is arrived in the river.

Wednesday, April 12.

From the London Gazette.

Hague, April 4.

LETTERS from Hanover of the 31ſt paſt, mention, that advice had been received there by a Chaſſeur, diſpatched from Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters, that a corps of huſſars of the Allied Army had attacked the rear guard of the French in the neighbourhood of Soeſt, in the county of Marck, and taken, beſides a conſiderable number of priſoners, 10 pieces of cannon of 24 pounds, and five of ſix pounds, together with a large magazine. They mention from Diepholtz the 31ſt paſt, that a corps of Hanoverian Chaſſeurs and Huſſars had attacked, on the 26th, near Gelhauſen, in the county of Bentheim, the Auſtrian regiments of Platz and Charles Lorraine, and cut to pieces 20 of them, made many priſoners, and taken 12 baggage waggons.

Extract of a letter from Ruremonde, April 4.

Yeſterday morning arrived here the Duke de Chevreuſe, to command 16 ſquadrons and eight battalions, which are to be quartered here, and in the neighbouring villages.

The head-quarters of the Prince of Clermont are ſtill at Weſel, but it is ſaid that he is upon the point of removing to Nuyſs or Duſſeldorf. It is impoſſible to conceive the diſorder which reigns thro' the French army.

The country of Juliers is filled more and more with their baggage and troops. Proviſions here are exceſſively dear, and we are in a ſituation that is likely to become very diſtreſsful. [*Gaz.*]

Advices received by a Mail from Flanders.

Landſhut, March 23. The number of troops which, it is ſaid, his Pruſſian Majeſty now has in Sileſia, amounts to 110,000 men. A body of about 20,000 is encamped between Glogau and Frauſtadt, near the frontiers of Poland, in order to obſerve the motions of the Ruſſian army, which ſeems to intend to penetrate into Brandebourg. Another corps is in Upper Sileſia to oppoſe the Auſtrians on the ſide of Moravia, or to prevent their joining a column of Ruſſians, which is traverſing Poland, and directs its march towards Cracovia. A third body of Pruſſians is encamped in Luſatia to ſecure the communication between Saxony and Sileſia. This laſt makes part of the principal corps commanded by the King in perſon, and which conſiſts of above 50,000 men. Prince Ferdinand, the Margrave Charles, the Prince of Anhalt, Prince Frederick Eugene of Wirtemberg, and the Prince Hereditary of Heſſe-Caſſel, are gone to join his Majeſty at Criſſau.

Dreſden, March 27. It is ſtill ſaid that Marſhal Keith will be employed in making an invaſion into Bohemia, in order to favour the deſigns of the K. of Pruſſia againſt Moravia and Bohemia.

Prague, March 26. The Pruſſians began the 21ſt inſt. to beſiege Schweidnitz in form. As the garriſon has yet proviſions for three weeks, we hope it will hold out till our army can give battle and relieve it. Marſhal Daun began his march the 24th, and by this time the vanguard of his army cannot be far from Braunau.

Vienna, March 29. The Prince of Bevern ſet out the 20th inſt. on his return to Brinn, with a deep ſenſe of the reception he has met with from their Imperial Majeſties, who admitted him to their table, and treated him in a manner as expreſſive of their affection as of their eſteem for him. From the firſt hour of his arrival at Brinn, he has enjoyed as much liberty as if he was no priſoner: He never aſked any thing, but it was immediately granted him. He deſired, in particular, permiſſion of the Empreſs to write to the King of Pruſſia; and her Imperial Majeſty ſent him word, that he was free to do it as often as he pleaſed. The Prince accordingly wrote ſeveral letters ſucceſſively to his Pruſſian Majeſty, none of which were anſwered. His Serene Highneſs, being willing to try whether he could obtain his liberty by his own means, deſired to be releaſed on the terms of the cartel, offering to pay his ranſom. In anſwer to which he was told, that this depended on himſelf, and that the Empreſs left it at his option to enjoy his liberty from that very inſtant. So much generoſity fills him with the moſt lively gratitude; but as he yet receives no anſwer from the King of Pruſſia, this ſilence perplexes him not a little.

Paris, March 31. Marſhal Conflans only waits for orders from Court to put to ſea with a fleet of 22 ſhips of the line, three of which are of 80 guns. They are all, together with ſix frigates, well provided with ſailors and troops, notwithſtanding the ſickneſs which has taken off great numbers. The five battalions of French and Swiſs guards, which, on ſetting out from Paris were to march to St. Omer, received orders at Peroune to go directly to Bruſſels, and from thence to Ruremonde, in order to join the army of Count Clermont. The 12,000 men which are coming from Italy are likewiſe to join that army. And 15,000 Italian troops are marching by Tyrol to join the army of Marſhal Count Daun.

LONDON.

Admiralty-Office, April 11.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Oſborn to Mr. Clevland, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Prince, at ſea, March 12, 1758.

On the 28th of laſt month, between Cape de Gatt and Carthagena, I fell in with M. de Queſne in the Foudroyant of 80, the Orpheus of 64, the Oriflame of 50, and the Pleiade of 24 guns, which were the four ſhips ſent from Toulon to reinforce M. de Clue at Carthagena. On their ſeeing my ſquadron, they immediately diſperſed, and ſteered different courſes; on which I detached ſhips after each of them, whilſt with the body of my ſquadron I ſtood off the Bay of Carthagena, to watch their ſquadron there; and about ſeven in the evening, Capt. Storr in the Revenge of 64, ſupported by Capt. Hughes in the Berwick of 64, and Capt. Evans in the Preſton of 50 guns, took the Orpheus, commanded by M. de Herville, with 502 men. Capt. Gardiner in the Monmouth of 64, ſupported by Capt Stanhope in the Swiftſure of 70, and Capt. Hervey in the Hampton Court of 64 guns, about one in the morning, took the Foudroyant, on board which was the Marquis de Queſne, Chief d'Eſcadre, with 800 men. Capt. Rowley in the Montague of 60, and Capt. Montagu in the Monarch of 74 guns, run the Oriflame a-ſhore, under the caſtle of Aiglos; and had it not been for violating the neutrality of the coaſt of Spain, they would have entirely deſtroyed her. The Pleiade, of 24 guns, got away by meer out-ſailing our ſhips.

In this action we have had the great misfortune to loſe Capt. Gardiner; and Capt. Storr has loſt the calf of one of his legs. And on this occaſion I ſhould do the Officers and Seamen great Injuſtice, if I did not mention to their Lordſhips, their very alert, gallant and brave Behaviour: And I muſt, in a very particular manner, recommend Lieutenant Carkett of the Monmouth, for his Bravery, after his Captain's death, in engaging and diſabling the Foudroyant in ſuch a manner, as to oblige her to ſtrike as ſoon as the other ſhips came up; and whom I propoſe to give the Command of the Foudroyant to, as a Reward for his Conduct. [*Gazette.*]

A French ſhip, with corn, is taken by the Hawke privateer, Capt. Wilſon, of London and carried into Malta.

The Nancy, Goſſe, from North Carolina for Hull, was taken by a French privateer in lat. 40, which privateer was afterwards taken by a New York privateer and carried into New York.

An Engliſh privateer, ſuppoſed to be the St. George, or Leopard, is taken by the Roſe, a French frigate, and carried into Malta.

The Lyme man of war, with the ſhips under her convoy from Gibraltar for Turkey, paſſed by Malta the 28th of February.

On Monday next his Majeſty's ſhips the Arundel and Shoreham, and the Baltimore and Jamaica ſloops will be recalled at the Pay-office in Broad-ſtreet.

The Santa Anna, Rindon, a Spaniſh ſhip with fruit for London, is loſt on the coaſt of Spain.

The Dutch ſend 151 veſſels to Greenland this year, and eight to Davis's Straits.

The Governor of Colberg (a ſea-port in Pruſſian Pomerania) hath ſeized thirteen veſſels laden with corn from Konigſberg (a town belonging to the King his Maſter in Poliſh Pruſſia) alledging that they ought to be conſidered as the effects of enemies, the owners or freighters being unworthy of the name of Subjects to the King of Pruſſia, after taking an oath of fidelity to Ruſſians.

The Court of Vienna is not a little uneaſy at the news received from Poland, that a Prince of the Houſe of Lubomirſki, powerful in lands and vaſſals, has contracted connections with the King of Pruſſia, and undertaken to raiſe ſeveral regiments for his Majeſty's ſervice.

Baron Kniphauſen, late Envoy from the King of Pruſſia at the Court of France, is on his way to London to execute a Commiſſion of the King of Pruſſia at this Court, relative, as is pretended, to the operations of the campaign.

Mr. Wall ſtill continues in his place of Miniſter and Secretary of State for foreign affairs to the King of Spain, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid to the contrary in the Bruſſels Gazette.

On Sunday Baron Walmoden arrived at his lodgings in Suffolk-ſtreet, from Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.

The Amſterdam Gazette tells us, in an article from London dated March 24, that upwards of 200 Officers have deſired leave of his Majeſty to make a campaign in the K. of Pruſſia's armies. That Gazette does not inform us, whether their requeſt has been granted or denied: however, it gives us pleaſure to hear, that ſo many of our Officers are deſirous of improving themſelves in the beſt ſchool of Mars.

We hear from Portſmouth, that they are building new barracks there, which, when completed, will conveniently contain more than 3000 men.

On Thurſday evening laſt as Simon Jones, the executioner for Surry and Kent, was returning from Maidſtone to London (after the execution of Page and a ſoldier at Maidſtone) he was robbed between Maidſtone and Rocheſter of near 4l. in money, by three fellows who got acquainted with him on the road. They firſt intoxicated him with liquor, then robbed him, and left him aſleep at an alehouſe.

Thursday, April 13.

Port l'Orient, March 8.

THE Thereſe frigate, which is arrived here from the Iſle of France, has brought a confirmation of the news, that on the 10th of Sept. the Eaſt India fleet had landed, at Pondicherry, the troops, ammunition, and other effects it had on board, and that a few days after it ſailed again to winter at the Iſle of France, where it arrived the 16th of October. The fleet of M. de Ache was alſo expected at the Iſle of France to paſs the winter, as the ſeaſon was not fit for him to reach the Indies.

The firſt of thoſe ſquadrons, on board of which was M. de Soupire, arrived the 16th of July at Toullepointe, an iſland of that country, where the ſhips of France that put in are well received, becauſe the King and inhabitants pique themſelves upon being good Frenchmen.

The King came in great ceremony to pay a viſit to M. de Soupire. He was dreſſed in a coat of red camlet, and waiſtcoat of crimſon ſattin laced with ſilver. He had on his head a grenadier's cap, with the arms of Navarre embroidered on it; a dreſs of which he was not a little vain. A black carried behind him a gold-laced hat, with a plume of various colours, wrapped up in a bit of old ſtriped ſattin. His retinue conſiſted of about 200 men, all naked. One half of them, armed with good muſkets, compoſed his guard. The reſt were armed with the *ſagaye*, a ſort of Indian pike. His guards marched on each ſide of him in a ſerpentine line; the King was in the center, having a ſagaye in his hand, and was preceded by his Muſicians, and followed by the Grandees of his State all poorly equipped; the principal of whom accompanied him to M. de Soupire's chamber. The more conſiderable among theſe Grandees had a piece of dirty linen about their ſhoulders.

The Chevalier de Soupire ordered brandy to be ſerved to them, of which they drank bumpers. The King told him, by his Interpreter, that he hoped to ſee him alſo in his Palace.

The French Commandant, that he might not be wanting in paying his reſpects to a King in friendſhip with his nation, and who even wore its dreſs, went in the afternoon to pay him a viſit, attended by all the Officers of the troops and ſhips, and preceded by a very conſiderable guard, with four drums and a fife. The King, in order to do him honour, came to meet him, and ſaluted him with the firing of a cannon.

The entrance into the palace was by a ſort of ſtairs compoſed of two pieces of wood, in which, places were hollowed for putting the feet. The apartment of the King and Queen conſiſted of one hall, in the middle of which there was a great fire, round which the Queen and the Royal Family ſat among the aſhes, warming themſelves. M. de Soupire was placed by the Queen's ſide upon matts, which ſhe had cauſed to be prepared on purpoſe for him. She expreſſed great ſatisfaction in ſeeing him at her Court. M. de Soupire made her ſome preſents, among which, he obſerved to her there were ſeveral bottles of brandy, which ſhe received as a very precious liquor, with particular marks of acknowledgment. [Notwithſtanding the ſingularity of ſuch ſort of Sovereigns, the French have policy enough to uſe them ſo as to make them uſeful to them as occaſion may require.]

AMERICA.

Kingſton in Jamaica, Dec. 24, 1757. On Saturday evening laſt came to Port-Royal, Capt. James Gregg, late Maſter of the ſloop Red-Heaſell, who in his paſſage from Gibraltar and Madeira, bound to this iſland, foundered at ſea, on the 3d of Dec. in lat. 16 and a half, 150 leagues to the weſtward of the iſland of Martinico, the veſſel ſuddenly ſpringing a leak, that, notwithſtanding all poſſible means were uſed to free her from the water, it gained ſo faſt upon 'em, that in leſs than four hours ſhe had five feet and a half water in her hold, and night coming on, for the preſervation of their lives, got out the boat, wherein himſelf and ſeven ſeamen had juſt time to get in, with a ſmall caſk of water, a bag of bread, and a ſmall quantity of other proviſions, before the veſſel ſunk right down. The ſea began to riſe in the night, and the boat being very ſmall, obliged them to keep the boat's head to the ſea, by the help of two oars, till morning; and, when morning appeared, finding the boat ſo deep with the weight of the people and proviſions, were obliged to throw every thing out but the water and bread, which was ſo wet by the water ſhe took in, that it was almoſt unſerviceable; Capt. Gregg having by accident a ſmall piece of canvas in the boat, made a ſail, and with that and the help of the oars, keeping the people continually at them night and day, ſpell and ſpell, at the end of ſeven days got in with Alta Valla, an iſland on the coaſt of Hiſpaniola, where they hauled up their boat in order to get a little reſt, and in hopes of meeting with ſome relief, but could not get any thing except water; and after ſtaying there two days, in which time they refitted their boat and put away from that iſland, intending for Jaquamalla, it being the neareſt French ſettlement; but after getting about ſix leagues from the iſland, the eaſterly wind died away and ſoon after came in weſterly, and the current ſetting ſtrong to the eaſtward, that notwithſtanding their oars, could gain but little a-head for the ſpace of three days, in which time, what little bread they had was almoſt expended, having only ſubſiſtance for about 24 hours more, nor could poſſibly get in with the ſhore, and almoſt at the brink of deſpair: Capt. Gregg ſtanding up on the thaught, to ſee if they gained any thing towards the land, ſaw a ſail to leeward; he then immediately pulled round and rowed down for the veſſel with all their ſtrength, there being little or no wind; in an hour and a half came along-ſide of her, and inſtantly entered her, and found her to be an Engliſh prize, taken by a French Letter of Marque ſix weeks before, who, on their coming down on them in the boat, the Frenchmen taking them for an Engliſh privateer, hoiſted out the Brig's boat and leaving two Engliſh men on board, forſook the veſſel, laying ſome diſtance aſtern on their oars, to know the event, whether they were friends or enemies in the boat that came on board; but providentially a ſmall breeze of wind ſpringing up at the very inſtant of their boarding, Capt Gregg and his people, with the two Engliſhmen, agreed not to ſuffer the Frenchmen to come on board if they had returned, but made ſail and ſtood for the Offing, which the Frenchmen perceiving, made the beſt of their way for the ſhore. The brig's ſails being much tore and rigging out of order, by the neglect of the Frenchmen; when they were got about 10 leagues diſtance from the ſhore, mended their ſails and put things in ſuch order, that in three days after they arrived ſafe at Port-Royal. The Brig's name is the Nancy, and when taken, in lat. 40 and 10 m. was commanded by John Gough, going from North-Carolina, bound to Hull.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from Meſſina, Feb. 28.

'On the 22d inſtant, came in here a French 'polaca, taken by the Prince Edward, Captain 'Stewart, off of Cape Angelo; this veſſel was 'bound from Marſeilles to Conſtantinople, and 'had on board thirty bales of cloth, and divers 'other goods. Capt Stewart took out about 16 'bales of cloth, and intended to have taken out 'all the rich goods, but was ſeparated from his 'prize in the night, by a ſtorm. As Captain 'Stewart had a foul bill of health from Smyrna, 'he could not be received here; the Prize-maſter 'has proceeded from hence for Leghorn.

'A French frigate of 28 guns, name unknown, 'was cruizing a few days ago off Siracuſa, but 'hope the Royal George or ſome of our privateers to the ſouthward will be a match for, and 'give a good account of her.'

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, March 24.

'The Ambuſcade, Capt. Gwyn, who ſailed 'from this port a few days ago, fell in, off the 'Iſland of Hieres, with the Union, a French 'veſſel, bound from Bona to Marſeilles, with 'corn, wax, wool, &c. and brought her in here 'laſt night.'

The Defiance, privateer, ſuppoſed to belong to Jerſey, is taken by the Bellona privateer belonging to St. Malo's, and carried into that port.

A ſhip, name unknown, from Martinico for Marſailles, is taken by the Betty, Capt. Rimmer, of and from Liverpool, a Letter of Marque, and carried into Barbadoes.

The Roebuck Man of War has taken the Sr. John Baptiſt Snow, Capt. Creponi, a Spaniſh veſſel, bound from Havre to Cadiz, and carried her into Maidera, and from thence to Jamaica. The reaſon of her being taken, is on account of her paſs being expired for above two months. She was laden with Paris, Lyons, and Havre goods, and is computed to be worth 50,000 l.

The Unity, Brown, from South Carolina to Ipſwich, was taken by the Machault privateer of Granville, and afterwards retaken by the Minerva privateer of Jerſey, and brought into Dartmouth.

The Providence, Parſons, from Barbadoes, laſt from Liſbon, bound to Briſtol, is taken by a French Privateer and carried into Roſcoff, 12 miles from Morlaix; her loading conſiſted of 220 hogſheads of ſugar, 20 tons of ginger, and 2000 lb. of elephants teeth.

The Eagle, ———, from Dartmouth for Figuera, was taken by the Bellona privateer of St. Malce's, which privateer has been ſince taken by the Phœnix privateer of Briſtol.

The Crown Prince, Meſſer, a Dane, from Dublin to Hamburgh, is taken by a privateer and carried into Dunkirk.

The Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia Indiaman is put back again into Plymouth by contrary winds.

By a letter from Plymouth we learn, that on Sunday laſt Adm. Brodrick, with ſeveral Merchantmen, bound for the Streights, paſſed by that place. They were joined by the Ipſwich man of war and Alderney ſloop.

The Induſtry arrived at Plymouth, from Carolina, ſpoke with the Diana and Squirrel men of war 130 leagues from Cape Hateras. On the 2d inſtant ſhe ſpoke with the Ferret Privateer of Briſtol, off the Land's End, all well.

The Kepell Bomb Tender, arrived at Cork the 31ſt of March from Virginia, who on the 22d of February, 250 leagues from Cape Henry, ſpoke with the Captain man of war, bound to New York, with Sir Charles Hardy, and 70,000 ſterling on board.

A Letter from Portſmouth informs us, that the great hurry and preſs on Thurſday and Friday laſt at that place, (when all the ſloops and merchantmen were ſtript of their hands to ſupply the men of war) was occaſioned by the report of a Fiſherman who put in there, and ſaid he ſaw a fleet of 17 French ſhips in the Channel; but on further enquiry it appearing to be only a fleet of Dutch merchantmen, the hands were returned to their proper ſhips.

By a Letter from Maidſtone, dated April 10, we are informed, that the Tueſday before Page was executed, he wrote a very genteel Letter to Lord G—— S———, he having heard, (tho' it was without foundation) that his Lordſhip was in that town. In that Letter, after begging pardon for his intruſion, he ſays, "Death to him was nothing; but that the ignominious manner of dying on a Gibbet ſorely affected him." He alſo mentions in it, "that he had written to the Earl of G——— in Scotland, but that he was afraid it would not avail, as the time was ſo ſhort between Condemnation and Execution." After a great deal more "he begs further pardon for tiring his Lordſhip's Patience, but that the conſideration that his Lordſhip, out of his known humanity, would be pleaſed, when he reflected that he had ſaved the Life of

a Fellow Creature, had made him thus bold. He then ſubſcribes himſelf his Lordſhip's unhappy Servant, William Page. Dated from the Cells in Maidſtone Goal, Tueſday April 4." It ſeems he had been put Apprentice to a Printer in London, from whom he eloped, and went to live with an Apothecary at Charing Croſs, where the Earl of G———, whom he mentions in his Letter, lodged, who took him for his Valet de Chambre, and had a great regard for him.

Friday, April 14.

LONDON.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, April 11, 1758.

ORDERS for the change of mourning for her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Caroline, on Sunday the 23d inſtant, viz.

The Ladies to wear black ſilk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets.

The men to continue in black full-trimmed, and to wear coloured ſwords and buckles.

And on Sunday the 7th of May the Court goes out of mourning.

The John and Margaret, from Newcaſtle for Liſbon, is retaken by the Prince Edward Privateer, Capt. Morecock, and brought into Falmouth.

Wedneſday night, between the hours of ten and eleven, the temporary wooden Bridge, built for the convenience of carriages and paſſengers whilſt London-Bridge was widening and repairing, was diſcovered to be on fire, and continued burning till the whole was deſtroyed and had fallen in. The watchmen on the Cuſtom-houſe-Quays on the eaſt ſide, and the watch at the Steel-yard on the weſt ſide, beſides many others, about eleven obſerved ſeveral lights under the Bridge, which appeared in ſeveral places like candles in lanthorns, and all thought that it might be ſome workmen going to labour all night. Soon after the Bridge, from one end to the other, burſt out in flames. Conjectures ariſe, whether burning this Bridge has not been for a long time deſigned, ſince it muſt take up many nights to lay ſuch a quantity of combuſtibles in ſo many places, that each ſeems to have had a communication with the other.

About nine next morning the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor waited on the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, with the account of the burning of the above Temporary Bridge, who immediately gave orders for a proper Advertiſement to be publiſhed, with his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon for any perſon who would diſcover the Authors of the calamity, excepting the identical Perpetrators of it; and at one o'clock a Court of Common Council was aſſembled on the occaſion. His Lordſhip then acquainted them with what he had done, when the Court came to a reſolution to offer a reward of 200l. for diſcovering the villainous incendiaries, for that ſuch was the cauſe of the cataſtrophe, appeared from the teſtimonies of Mr. Dance, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Philips, the Builder of the Bridge, whom his Lordſhip had previouſly ordered to ſurvey the place, and give their opinions, for the ſatisfaction of the Court. The Court then aſked the Surveyors how long it might be, before a proper paſſage for carriages could be finiſhed? who replied, That if they were permitted to work on Sundays, and allowed what number of workmen they wanted, they would engage to make the old bridge fit for carriages in three weeks; which gave great pleaſure to the Court; as it will, no doubt, to the inhabitants of this City in general. By an Act of Parliament it appears this offence is only tranſportation.

After the ſpeedy repair above-mentioned of the Bridge, another Temporary Bridge will be built, that the repair and improvement intended may go forwards again.

Yeſterday at a Court of Common Council at Guildhall, a Committee was appointed to carry into execution an Act of Parliament for building a bridge croſs the river Thames, from Black Fryars in the City of London, to the oppoſite ſide in the County of Surry; the Committee to conſiſt of twelve Aldermen and twenty four Commoners.

A Petition was then agreed on to be preſented to the Houſe of Commons, for relief in reſpect of the great charge of improving and widening the paſſage over and through London Bridge; and the Sheriffs were directed to preſent the ſame this day to the Houſe.

Yeſterday morning about 500 perſons were taken into employ to make a paſſage with all expedition over the old Bridge, till another Temporary Bridge is built, either where it lately ſtood, or at Black-Fryars.

We hear that 7000 l. is ordered to be paid out of the Chamber of London, for the more expediting the rebuilding of the new Temporary Bridge.

The Lord Mayor has, for the ſafety and better accomodation of paſſengers croſſing the River Thames, licenced forty boats extraordinary to work on the three Sundays next enſuing.

Some Watermen having ſhewn their intentions to take advantage of the preſent calamity, in demanding more than their accuſtomed fare for croſſing the water, the Lord Mayor on Wedneſday ordered the Rulers of the Watermens Company to attend his Lordſhip and the Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, when it was recommended to them to ſee that there ſhould be a proper ſupply of Watermen ſtationed at the ſeveral Wharfs.

By the late cataſtrophe at London-bridge, the inhabitants of the Borough of Southwark are reduced to very great diſtreſs by the want of water, they formerly being ſupplied from London-bridge Waterworks; for which purpoſe, when the arches of the old Bridge were dug up, the pipes were carried in troughs at the lower ſide of the Temporary-bridge, but which are now altogether deſtroyed.

Orders are iſſued to the Conſtables of Weſtminſter not to ſtop the waggons, &c. laden with goods, coming from Southwark to the City of London, during the ſitting of Parliament, on account of London Bridge being burnt.

The Inns in the Borough are greatly crowded with carriages, occaſioned by thoſe putting up there, which uſed to come into Gracechurch-ſtreet.

Yeſterday ſeveral idle fellows, who got about the fire on London-bridge, were preſſed into his Majeſty's ſervice, which gave riſe to the report that there were ſeveral taken up upon ſuſpicion of ſetting it on fire.

We hear of no accident that happened at the ſaid fire, only one man having his leg broke.

Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Smallwell, to the Rectory of Egmere, and to the Rectory of Ryburgh Magna and Parva, in Norfolk, both on the preſentation of Mrs. Mary Bacon, ſpinſter.

Matthew Jackſon, M. A. to the Rectory of Carlton St. Peter, in the county of Norfolk.

W. Spire, D. D. to the living of Creke in Northamptonſhire.

The Rev. Richard Head, A. M. to the Rectory of Compton Chamberlain, with the Vicarage of Rowlſon, in the county of Wilts.

The Rev. Thomas Turner, A. B. to the Rectory of Holden Melthorp, Staffordſhire.

The Rev. John Jackſon, to the Rectory of Langton, in the county of Southampton.

The Rev. Mr. Stainſby, Lecturer of St. Mary le Strand, to the cure of Ruſſel-court Chapel, near Covent Garden, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Thomas, who has reſigned.

The Rev. John Foſter, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Shrawardine and Vicarage of Monfort, in the County of Salop.

On Wedneſday laſt James Weſt, Eſq; was elected Recorder of St. Alban's.

Births.

The Lady of George Onſlow, Eſq; ſon to the Right Hon. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, of a ſon, at the Speaker's houſe in Soho-ſquare.

The Lady of Nathaniel Curzon, Eſq; and daughter of the Earl of Portmore, of a ſon at his houſe in Audley-ſquare.

Marriages.

Philip Dehany, Eſq; to Miſs Hooper, niece to Richard Salter, Eſq;

The Rev. Mr. Johnſon, Miniſter of Teſton, near Maidſtone in Kent, to Miſs Sally Hales, of Teddington in Middleſex.

Mr. George Wyat, builder, to Miſs Elizabeth Godwin in Arundel-ſtreet.

Mr. Robert Pearſon, Appraiſer in Moorfields, to Miſs Sally Jones, neice to Mr. Michael Wetver, of the ſame place.

Mr. James Clark, Dry-ſalter, to Miſs Hankey, daughter of Sir Joſeph Hankey.

Mr. Bougette, Broker, in Great St. Helen's, to Miſs Pritchard of Fulham.

Mr. Matthew Brickdale, to Miſs Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith, Eſq; in Queen-Square.

Mr. John Read, Mercer in King-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, to Miſs Sally Snelgrove of Taviſtock-ſtreet.

Mr. Hatchett, in Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, to Miſs Primett.

Mr. Joſiah Meyler, Coal Merchant, to Miſs Polly Seaman.

Mr. Henry Ogilby, of London, Merchant, to Miſs Molly Stanton, of Epſom.

Deaths.

Nicholas Harding, Eſq; of Canbury, near Kingſton, in Surry, Member of Parliament for Eye in Suffolk, Joint Secretary to the Treaſury, Attorney General to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and Recorder of Kingſton upon Thames.

Thomas Foljambe, Eſq; at Aldwark, near Rotherham in Yorkſhire.

William Brackinrig, Eſq; near Wells.

Ralph Thrale, Eſq; Brewer, in Southwark, which Borough he formerly repreſented in ſeveral Parliaments.

Edmund Lloyd, Eſq; at Cardiff, Steward to Lady Windſor.

Alexander Ouchterloney, Eſq; in Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet.

The Rev. Mr. Jarvis, ſon of Juſtice Jarvis, in Spitalfields.

The Rev. Mr. William Beare, Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford.

Mr. Wilſon, a Ship-Broker in Leadenhall-ſtreet.

Mr. Hopkins, ſen. Watchmaker in Kirby-ſtreet, Hatton-Garden.

Mr. Cæſar Hughes, in Fetter-lane.

Mr. George Palmer, in Buſhy-park, who had been Keeper and Bailiff to the Earl of Halifax about twenty five years.

Mr. Thomas Gilbert, at the houſe of Talbot Williamſon, Eſq; in Great Queen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Mr. Franco, Merchant in Fenchurch-ſtreet.

Mr. Edmund Cummins, Bookſeller, at the Royal Exchange.
Mr. Abdy, Silverſmith, at Aldgate.
Mr. Love, Builder, at Hummerton.
Mr. Joſeph Thomas, Landwaiter at Briſtol.
Mr. Lipſcombe, Watchmaker, in Smithfield.
Mr. Joſhua Fuller, of Maidſtone in Kent, of an inward bruiſe which he received by a fall from his horſe.
Mr. Pickett, Baker in Old Fiſh-ſtreet, ſuddenly.
Mr. John Fox, Grocer, at Hull.
The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Kildare, aged 93, Grandmother to the preſent Earl of Kildare, to whom her jointure deſcends. Her Ladyſhip was ſiſter to the late Earl of Coningſby.
The Lady Dowager Pole, at Colyton in Devonſhire, relict of the late Sir William Pole, Bart. and mother to the preſent Sir John.
Miſs Peggy Nairne, at Edinburgh, daughter of Sir William Nairne of Dunfinnan, Bart.
Mrs. Powel, in Marlbro' Street, Briſtol.
Mrs. Norton, wife of Mr. Norton, Coach-Harneſs-maker in Piccadilly.
Mrs. Walthoe, at Kenſington.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Richards, of St. Clement Danes, Woollen-Draper.
John Margas, of St. Martin in the Fields, Optician.
Mathew Maſſen, of Howden, in Yorkſhire, Chapman.
George Hitchcock, of the Strand, Mercer.

The Occaſional QUERIST.

To the AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL CHRONICLE.

SIR,

IF you will permit me to fill up a Place in your Paper (the Plan and Execution of which I like very well) I ſhall freely enter the Liſts, and deliver my Thoughts under the Name of the *Occaſional Queriſt*.

I am a Man, Sir, of a ſpeculative turn of Mind, not in myſelf very uneaſy, nor willing to make my Neighbours ſo, but I may often have Occaſion to aſk you, or by your Means to aſk others, *What Things are done?* And ſometimes perhaps, *Why they are done?* And if any of my Queſtions ſhould be thought Impertinent you will tell me ſo, that I may drop my Correſpondence, and be no longer troubleſome.

I beg you would do me the Juſtice to believe, that I am a ſincere and hearty Volunteer in your Service, and in the Service of the Publick, for the Benefit of which I am willing to hope that your Paper is intended, and while I find you carry on your Literary and Political Intelligence free from Party Prejudice, private Scandal, or publick Abuſe, I ſhall contribute my Mite with Pleaſure.

I am not inſenſible that a man who is ſeen in this Character (I mean that of a *Queriſt*) will often appear to diſadvantage, becauſe he will often appear impertinent. He who in company aſks abundance of Queſtions, may occaſion abundance of Confuſion. He may ſometimes call up a Bluſh in a countenance not hardened, or a Frown from the brow of a perſon guilty of Crimes he would with to conceal. Yet I am ſtill fond of my Character, however diſagreeable it may make me, becauſe I know that Queſtions properly put may be of infinite Importance to the Publick.

In the Reign of Queen Mary, Philip King of Spain, who was her Huſband, demanded the Guardianſhip of his Heir, if ſhe ſhould bear him one, with certain places of ſtrength to confirm his Authority; offering at the ſame time his Bond, to oblige himſelf to deliver up the Truſt in caſe the Child died. The affair was debated in Parliament with great Solemnity, and about to be granted out of compliment to the Throne, when the Lord Paget overturned the whole Scheme, by only aſking, *Who ſhould put the King's Bond in ſuit in caſe he treſpaſſed on the Conditions?* This Queſtion carrying full Conviction with it, every Member ſaw he had been playing the Fool, and Philip's propoſal was rejected unanimouſly. Thus a Query, like a convex glaſs, may collect all the light into a focus, and ſtrike ſo irreſiſtably as to admit of no doubt. But every man who has read the Fable of the Cat and the Bell, will ſee the propriety of what is here advanced in favour of my Plan, and believe that if a perſon had been preſent, when the diabolical Deed of burning down the late Bridge was perpetrated, to have put this Queſtion, *Which of you will be hanged firſt?* That ſingle Interrogation would have kept the whole ſtanding.

How long I may continue in this inquiſitive Mood, or how well play my Part, is not perhaps of much conſequence to the Reader; ſince I ſet out as an honeſt Trader, not a Monopolizer, as a fair Sportſmen, not a Poacher: Any Man is welcome to my Coat who will appear in my Character, and if he loves Game, and will ſhoot at Folly and Vice, I will, with the Printer's leave, give him a Deputation.

To the PRINTER, &c

SIR,

WHEN calamities of any kind befal the State, it ſeems incumbent on every one to do their utmoſt to remove them; and to point out to the Public ſuch Cauſes as may come to their knowledge, that can only be removed by the Public, or their Conſtituents in Parliament aſſembled.

Of the ſeveral Cauſes producing the preſent Scarcity of Grain, there is one of which I am an eye-witneſs, and which I think has not been ſufficiently, if at all conſidered, and is nevertheleſs at once the moſt undoubted Cauſe of the preſent Scarcity in many places, and, if the Legiſlature pleaſes, the moſt eaſy of removal; and, give me leave to ſay, the moſt neceſſary of all others that have been alledged.

For the generality of thoſe circumſtances, that have been thought productive of the preſent Scarcity, are temporary; and a few favourable ſeaſons will effectually cure them. But the Evil I would point out, if poſſible, in colours ſtriking enough to gain ſome attention, is of a more laſting and pernicious nature: it inſenſibly tends to our certain ruin; affecting poſterity in every ſucceeding generation, in a manner not eaſily to be conceived; and at the ſame time ſubjects us at preſent to the difficulties we now feel for the want of bread.

I know not by what fatality Gentlemen have been induced to believe, that it is more beneficial to their eſtates to let out one very large farm than ſeveral moderate ones: but this is the preſent prevailing opinion; and the conſequences are the following:

They muſt be perſons of ſome fortune, or great credit, who can manage and ſtock farms, to the amount of 500, 800, or perhaps 1000l. per ann. and in moſt, if not all, the corn countries, there are many of the firſt rate mentioned. Thoſe who can take a farm of ſuch value, can find means of paying their rent, maintaining their families, ſupporting their credit, without being under a neceſſity of ſelling their corn, till the market is at the height.

If three or four ſuch Farmers unite, they can fix the price of any market, and very often of a whole county. If little is brought to market, the price muſt be high: but if theſe opulent Farmers, inſtead of ſelling, can buy the little ſtocks of the few who *muſt* ſell, the evil becomes general; the Poor can have no Bread, where no Corn is to be ſold.

This, with regard to the preſent Scarcity, is one of the moſt efficacious Cauſes. Perſons occupying very large farms moſt of them capable of keeping their own ſtocks entire, and many of them able enough to purchaſe the corn that their leſſer neighbours are under the uſeful and proper neceſſity of ſelling.

But this is not all the miſchief ariſing to the Public from this kind of Engroſſing. It depopulates our country. I ſaw laſt ſummer, in a tour I made into the North, many villages in ruins, in ſome of the rich midland counties; and the few remaining inhabitants, with every appearance of beggary and want.—Upon enquiry I found, that inſtead of encouraging the Increaſe of People, encouraging the Means of Subſiſtence to the induſtrious Poor, encouraging Matrimony, and raiſing ample Supplies for the Service of ſucceeding Reigns; the Reverſe was now thought ſound, or at leaſt true ſelfiſh Policy. Tenements demoliſhed; large extended farms with few inhabitants; the laborious Poor every where driven off, to the larger towns, to this metropolis, to our colonies, to foreign ſervice, to beggary, thieving, and every vicious neceſſity: And for whom? That a few may riot at the expence of their country; ſurpaſs their Landlords in expence; breed their children equal to Nobility itſelf; extirpate that moſt important claſs of mankind the Engliſh Yeomanry, the middling people; and bring us to that ſtate bordering upon ſervitude, which has terminated in the total loſs of liberty in every ſpecies of government that has hitherto exiſted.

When in any nation there are few but the Great and Little, liberty to theſe are no more; the Great make laws, and the Little muſt obey. When the majority of any people conſiſt of ſuch as are neither of the firſt, nor the laſt, ſo long the Liberties of the people are ſecure. I look upon the preſent tendency to aggrandize a Few at the expence of Many, as a certain preſage of the ruin of the middling people, and therefore call upon my Countrymen, as they value their Country, their Liberties, the exiſtence of their Poſterity in our preſent ſtate, that they would carefully enquire into the Cauſe I have pointed out of their preſent ſufferings, and their future misfortunes; and if they find reaſon to think the intimation juſt, that they would join in petitioning:

'That no man ſhould occupy a farm of above '200l. annual rent, unleſs the ſaid farm be his 'own property.'

This would cure the Evil complained of effectually, reſtore us Plenty ſoon, ſecure the Yeomanry, and, in them, the Safety of the Nation, and its future Liberty. RURICOLA.

From the MONITOR, *April 8.*

What I ſay unto you, I ſay unto all, WATCH.
MARK xiii. 37.

THE tremendous occaſion, which gave riſe to this advice, informs us, that there is a time, which, if once let ſlip, is not to be recalled, and will ſeal our fate with deſtruction. It was not given to a few illiterate mechanics alone; but declared to be an admonition to all mankind: Nor is it to be confined to the conduct of our ſpiritual life; but it regards all who are entruſted with the care, guardianſhip, and preſervation of any nation or people. . . .

If we perambulate the Courts of Juſtice, and the Public Offices entruſted with the collecting and payment of the national treaſure, there can be found no Judge nor Commiſſioner, no Practitioner in the Law, nor Clerk in the Revenue, Treaſury, and Exchequer, but muſt confeſs that he is called upon by the ſtill voice of Conſcience, to watch that the Laws are not evaded; that Juſtice is not denied, or deferred; that innovations and forms do not deſtroy the Spirit and ancient Uſage of the Peoples Rights; that the ſubjects be not oppreſſed in collecting the Cuſtoms, Exciſe, and Taxes; and that there be no Embezzelment nor Miſapplication of the public money.

To conſider this admonition in an higher ſphere, or after what manner it affects the legiſlative power, it will be diſcovered that, next to the Supreme Being, we owe our welfare and exiſtence to the watchfulneſs of thoſe tutelar Genii, who are particularly entruſted by our Conſtitution with our Liberties, and with the Diſpoſal of our Property; who, in their repreſentative capacity, can either by their firmneſs and vigilance preſerve us from the encroachments of an Arbitrary Power, or, by their Irreſolution, Indolence, Remiſſneſs, and Neglect of Duty, permit the Liberties of the Subject, the Prerogative of the Crown, and the Glory of the Nation, to be explained away, inſulted, and debaſed, with impunity. . . .

It was by this watchful attendance that the nation was ſaved from the deluge of thoſe arbitrary principles, which were brought from Scotland by James I. and from the deep-laid ſcheme of eſtabliſhing Popery and the Inquiſition, by Prince Charles's marriage with the Infanta of Spain. Had the Repreſentatives of the people not watched for their liberties, the trial by Juries, and the right of the Habeas Corpus, had been totally aboliſhed by the innovations of the courts, and the countenance of the government, under Charles I.

It was to this watchfulneſs of the people's Repreſentatives, that we owe the defeat of thoſe attempts made on the conſtitution under Charles II. and the expulſion of the Popiſh faction in the following reign.

How can the Repreſentative, who prefers his eaſe or his pleaſures, to the truſt repoſed in his wiſdom, reſolution, and preſence in the Senate, acquit himſelf to his Conſtituents, who are drooping under the encroachments of power, which might have been prevented by his ſingle voice, or vigorous oppoſition in the houſe? What can be thought of thoſe, who abſent themſelves from the debate, when the fundamentals of our well-being are at ſtake? Such a conduct brings them under the ſuſpicion of a want of integrity, or a want of capacity for ſo high a truſt. Either of which defects ought in future elections to ſet them aſide.

If, Mr. Monitor, you find any patriots amuſing themſelves with the gaieties of life, or preferring their diverſions, eaſe, or perſonal concerns to the great works now carrying on in Parliament, put them in mind of the promiſes they made at the time they ſolicited the votes of their conſtituents, to do all in their power to ſupport their intereſt, rights, and privileges: and let them know, that the moment they became Deputies of the public, they ceaſed to be private men; and that the very condition of their accepting of that truſt, implied an engagement to poſtpone every perſonal concern, when called upon to conſult the intereſt of the commonwealth. Z.

Saturday, April 15.

Advices by the Holland *Mail received Yeſterday.*

From the head-quarters of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick [place not mentioned] April 2.

THE head-quarters of the Hanoverian army were removed from Freckenhorſt to this place yeſterday afternoon. The army will halt here ſome days, in order to give ſome reſt to the men, after the exceſſive fatigues they have undergone ſince the opening of the campaign, and that they may reſume their operations with freſh vigour againſt the French, the greateſt part of whom have croſſed the Rhine. Our light troops are always upon foot. The Hanoverians found a prodigious quantity of proviſions and warlike ſtores at Lipſtadt, beſides ten cannon of twenty-four pounders.

Francfort, April 4. The French have not yet evacuated Hanau, nor its neighbourhood; but the approach of the Hanoverians and Pruſſians will probably make them take to their heels. The country of Heſſe, ſince the departure of the French, is guarded by its own Militia.

Dantzick, March 26. More than 40 perſons of different ranks are arreſted on Beſtucheff's account. All the perſons put by that Miniſter into Offices are alſo turned out. Strict enquiry is making into the conduct of thoſe who were of his party during his Miniſtry, particularly ſince the commencement of this war.

Upon advice that a large body of Pruſſian troops, which had been joined by the greateſt part of the garriſon of Stettin, was advancing to give battle to the Ruſſians, ſome detachments of the latter that remained behind, have received orders to join immediately the body of the army. Between five and ſix thouſand Ruſſians have paſſed the Viſtula to reconnoitre the country, and obſerve the motions of the enemy. It does not ſeem yet to be determined, whether all the army ſhall paſs that river to fight the Pruſſians, or no. A great many think they will not paſs it, becauſe Pruſſian Pomerania being exhauſted of proviſions and forage, they would have a good deal of difficulty to find ſubſiſtence.

Breſlau, March 26. According to the laſt accounts from the King's army, his Majeſty had eſtabliſhed his head quarters at Greyſlau, where he is in perſon with ſeven regiments, and two battalions of the regiments of guards. His Majeſty deſigning to open the campaign with the ſiege of Schweidnitz, he thought it was proper to force the Auſtrians to abandon the county of Glatz. With this view it was, that the peaſants and ſoldiers received orders to work on the roads which lead from Sileſia into the county of Glatz. The roads being rendered practicable, a body of troops marched to Glatz on the 20th.

This corps fell, in two places at the ſame time, upon General Jahnus, who commanded the Auſtrian troops. This attack was ſo ſudden, that the enemy were forced to betake themſelves to flight, notwithſtanding the briſkneſs of their fire. Our troops, who purſued the run-aways as far as Roſenthall, made ſeveral priſoners.

Cotbus in Lower Luſatia, March 29. An expreſs, who arrived this day from the frontiers of Sileſia, brings advice, that the Pruſſians had made themſelves maſters of one of the outworks of Schweidnitz, and made the detachment that defended it priſoners.

LONDON.

By a letter received from on board the Cambridge man of war off Martinico, dated 29th of Jan. laſt, it appears, that the ſaid iſland had been blocked up for about a month; that on the 18th of the ſaid month they canonaded a fort on the ſaid iſland for ſix hours, and beat it quite down, and cut out four veſſels in the harbour.

The Manchester juſt arrived at Briſtol from Bilboa, ſays, that an embargo had been laid, on all the Spaniſh ſhips in that harbour, to man a fleet of ſix men of war, that was fitting out at Ferrol, and that Bilboa was to furniſh 300 ſeamen for that purpoſe.

The Alcide man of war, Capt. Douglas, is arrived at Plymouth from a cruize. He parted from Sir Edward Hawke three weeks ago in the Bay. The day before he came into Plymouth he ſpoke with a Dutchman, who informed him, he ſaw Sir Edw. Hawke's ſquadron at anchor in Baſque road the 6th inſt.

The Dragon and Bellona Privateers, of Guernſey, have brought into Falmouth a French prize, from Martinico, laden with ſugar, coffee, and cotton.

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Monday.] The Provok'd Wife; with the King and the Miller.

Tueſday.] Every Man in his Humour; with the Male-Coquette, or, 1757.

Wedneſday.] Merope; with the Upholſterer, or, What News?

Thurſday.] The Chances; with the Upholſterer, or, What News?

Friday.] The Roman Father; with the Apprentice.

Saturday.] Amphitryon; with the Pruſſian Camp, and Queen Mab.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Monday.] Virtue Betray'd, or, Anna Bullen; with the Engliſhman return'd from Paris.

Tueſday.] King Henry the Fourth; with the Devil to Pay.

Wedneſday.] The Fair Penitent; with Lethe.

Thurſday.] King Henry the Fifth; with Lady Moore, or, the Dragoneſs.

Friday.] Julius Cæſar; with the Knights.

Saturday.] A Bold Stroke For a Wife.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	139	Males	145
Females . . .	105	Females . . .	152
In all	244	In all	297

Decreaſed in the burials this week 68.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties.

Aged 28. Conſumption 62. Convulſions 68. Dropſy 11. Fever 42. Small pox 22.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 120 1-half without Dividend. India Stock, 147 3-4ths. South-Sea Stock, 105 1-half. Ditto Old Annuities, Books ſhut. Ditto New Annuities, 93 1-8th. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, Books ſhut. Ditto conſol. 93 1-4th. Ditto 1726, 92 1-4th. Ditto 1751, 93 1-8th. Ditto India Annuities, 91 1-8th. Three 1-half Bank Annuities 1756, 99 1-half 5-8ths. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, 92 3-4ths. Bank Circulation, 4l. 10s. Prem. India Bonds, 2l. 16s. a 17s. Prem. Navy and Victualling Bills, 1 5-8ths a 3-4ths. Diſc. Life-Annuities, 16 3-4ths Years Purchaſe.

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As this Paper is intended to be bound in Volumes, a general Title and complete Index to all the Literary Articles, will be given *Gratis* at the End of the Year.